

Universe Horizon

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Abstract: The universe in the light of diverse untouchable mass and wavelength has been discussed.

Keywords: Diverse untouchable mass and wavelength, mass and size of the universe

1. INTRODUCTION

The universe in the light of diverse untouchable mass and wavelength will be discussed.

2. THE MASS AND CO-MASS OF THE OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE

The mass value of the observable universe can be offered as the average of ten estimates of the total mass of the observable universe $m_1 = 2.9 \times 10^{54} \text{ kg}$ [1].

In Heraclitean dynamics the co-mass m_2 can be attributed to the mass m_1 on the energy sustainable way so that the geometric mean of two masses gives the diverse untouchable mass m which nominally equals the factor $\sqrt{\frac{h}{c}}$ [2]:

$$m = \sqrt{m_1 m_2} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{c}}. \quad (1)$$

Here h and c is Planck constant and the speed of light, respectively.

Applying the equation (1) the co-mass of the observable universe m_2 is given:

$$m_2 = \frac{h}{c} \frac{1}{m_1} = 7.6 \times 10^{-97} \text{ kg}. \quad (2)$$

3. THE WAVELENGTH OF THE MASS AND WAVELENGTH OF THE CO-MASS OF THE OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE

The wavelength of the mass of the observable universe is the next:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{h}{c} \frac{1}{m_1} = 7.6 \times 10^{-97} \text{ m}. \quad (3)$$

It nominally equals the co-mass of the observable universe m_2 .

And the wavelength of the co-mass of the observable universe is the next:

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{c} \frac{1}{m_2} = 2.9 \times 10^{54} \text{ m}. \quad (4)$$

It nominally equals the mass of the observable universe m_1 .

Thus the concerned nominal equality holds for the wavelength λ of the untouchable mass m , too:

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{c}}. \quad (5)$$

4. THE SIZE OF THE OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE

The wavelength λ_2 of the co-mass m_2 of the observable universe can be regarded as the true range of the present universe. It is much bigger than the known diameter of the observable universe [3]:

$$\lambda_2 = 2.9 \times 10^{54} \text{ m} \gg d_{\text{observable universe}} = 8.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ m}. \quad (6)$$

5. CONCLUSION

Modesty seems to broaden horizons

DEDICATION

To modesty [4]



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